HAYWOOD JURY BOX FILLED

AND PEREMPTORY CHALLENGING BY THE STATE BEGUN.

One Man Excused Without Assigned Cause and a New Talesman Drawn to Fill His Place -Funeral Recess To-day May Postpone Completion of Jury Till Friday

Boise, Idaho, May 15 .- The lawyers in the Haywood trial worked their way through the talesmen's whiskers to-day with such skill that by adjournment time the jury box was filled with talesmen who had passed the examinations.

The box once filled, the peremptory challenging began. It was the State's first inning, and William Venersdale, a clerk in a Boise grocery store, was the first man excused. Another talesman was drawn to fill his place, and so it will go on until each side has exhausted its peremptory challenges or is satisfied.

The new crate of spittoons that arrived vesterday was unpacked to-day and already s under suspicion. Somebody has pointed out that the spittoons are of cast iron and would make excellent missiles in case of trouble. A proposal to exchange them for others made of papier madhé is under

It now seems probable that the jury will not be selected before Friday, for court will not meet again until to-morrow afternoon, the morning session being omitted on account of the funeral of Judge Nugent, a jurist who had lived in Idaho for many years and formerly presided in the court where this trial is taking place.

There was a hot scrap between counsel in the afternoon. Senator Borah wanted o ask a juror what his attitude would be toward evidence given by Harry Orchard but Mr. Darrow objected. Mr. Borah said that as the defence had been ringing in President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft and Gov. Gooding they ought not to object to questions about Orchard.

President Roosevelt got into this case by butting in," declared Mr. Darrow. "Well," retorted Senator Borah, "I'll be glad to leave him out if the defence will."

Before the morning proceedings had gone very far Lawyer Richardson took up the examination of talesmen Samuel F. Wingate, a South Boise farmer who had already passed the examination of the counsel for the prosecution. When he was asked if he had any bias in the case at the bar Farmer Wingate replied that he had. It wasn't in the case of Haywood, Moyer or Pettibone either; no, it was in the case of a witness.

either; no, it was in the case of a witness.
Reflection might perhaps have convinced
counsel that the talesman's prejudice might
have related to one of the witnesses for the
prosecution, since the names of the witnesses for the defence have not been made But this apparently didn't occur to Mr.

But this apparently didn't occur to Mr. Richardson. At any rate he plunged right shead and demanded to know what witness it was. Wingate said it was Harry Orchard, who is said to have confessed that he killed Steunenberg and to have accused Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone of putting up the job. Mr. Wingate declared that he had a deep seated and intense prejudice against Orchard, based on what he had read of the case, and that he wouldn't take his word for anything.

case, and that he wouldn't take his word for anything.

In vain did Mr. Richardson endeavor to get the witness to say that if the Orchard testimony was backed up by others he would give it as much credence as it appeared entitled to. The witness insisted that he wouldn't be able to believe a word Orchard said under any circumstances. The lawyer cast up what fog he could by a long line of other questions, but it was no use.

When he had finished Senator Borah promptly took up the Orchard matter and with a few pointed questions clinched the matter. The talesman stuck to his view matter. The talesman stuck to his view about Orchard and the Senator challenged him for actual bias. Mr. Richardson argued that a juror had a right to make up his mind whether a witness was credible or not, but whether a witness was credible or not, but the Court held that no person so prejudiced against a prospective witness as Mr. Win-gate insisted he was had any business on the jury and he sustained the challenge. It was the general view that the defence

had lost a fine chance to seat a juror who would at least hang the jury, while the prosecution had had a narrow escape. All the talesmen examined after this were asked by the prosecution whether they had any bias against Orchard, and it is safe to say that the defence will not get another

such chance as got by it to-day.

The whiskers of Talesman Samuel T.
Russel amount to a ritual. He is 66 years
of age and devotes his life to the business of raising fruit and hair. With the former crop he is said to be successful. He certainly is with the latter. He said he was a ongregationalist and a Prohibitionist. he is a splendid specimen of virile manhood, who possesses a fine head, a ong humorous nose, a pair of intelligent eyes, broad shoulders and a capacious

'l was raised on a farm in Pennsylvania, he said in reply to questions. When I was a young man I left Pennsylvania and went to Illinois."

"What did you do there?"
"I split rails."

Along with Abraham Lincoln?" "No. sir." said farmer Russell. "by myself. I could beat him at splitting rails."
When the war broke out Mr. Russell enlisted and served four years and a half.
After the war was over he went back to nnsylvania. 'What did you do there?" asked the

"My wife taught school," said the tales-run with a grin. Up to twelve years ago e was a Republican. Since then he had

be was a Republican. Since then he had been a Prohibitionist.

"Didn't vote for Senator Borah, then?" asked Mr. Richardson. "No." replied Mr. Russell. "He was too young."

"Did Mr. Hawley or Senator Borah belong to your Congregational Church?"

"Well. no." answered Farmer Russell, the human control of the control of the

his humorous eyes twinkling, "I believe they belong to the Big Church." "The church that isn't a church?" asked

"Yes, that's right," said the farmer, bury-ing both his huge hands in those sacramental

Mr. Russell said that twenty years ago he had acted as a justice of the peace. "I had one case," he said, "thar was a man

and one case," he said, "thar was a man arrested for an attempt to commit bodily harm. I bound him over."

Mr. Richardson examined A. P. Burns, once a grocer, but now "not doin' much of anything." He had an opinion, he said. "Which you would take into the box with you, eh? Eh?" said the lawyer. The talesman admitted it. man admitted is

"Now," asked counsel for the defence,
"could you tell at what moment of the case
you would be able to lose that opinion?" The talesman could not tell whether it would be at 4 P. M. on June 4 or next week at 11 45 A. M. He was ultimately excused. lawyers got into a row about the elleged kidnapping of the prisoners from the State of Colorado and Senator Horan out a period to it with the remark that

was perfectly willing to take the decision After the recess for luncheon Mr. Darrow got after Talesman D. W. Henry once more. It will be remembered that Henry was the man who had that talk with Jim Lovelace, a scoul for the defence in the second control of the se

a scout for the defence, "just opposite the Car barn" in South Boise, and also with Sewall Chapman, another scout for the defence. Mr. Darrow wanted to know if Henry hadn't told Chapman that so-callem, anarchism and devilism were one and the same thing.

and the same thing.

"Mehbe I done it." said Henry. "but Iwas jest to shet him up. Sewell ain't smart nor half way, an' I didn't want to be bothered with him."

bothered with him."
With that Mr. Darrow called Lovelace, when he was digging in the irrigation ditch the mixed up in it somehow or sthey in the fetched up here." Henry had told him, he said, that unions did violence, that they tried to send a carful of burning oil down on some soldiers in the

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course of the Homestead strike. Lovelace admitted that he had told Henry that he didn't believe Moyer and Haywood were getting a square deal. He denied that he had been paid for his work for the defence or that he expected any pay.

Henry told Lawyer Darrow regarding the Homestead strikers: "One on 'em told me he helped shoot some of the detectives." He could not remember the name of his informant. He had not much use for radi-

formant. He had not much use for radi-cals, he added. "What is a radical?" asked

Mr. Darrow.
"Why," said Henry, "he's a feller that'll git up an' swear he can kill off the town in half a day."

git up an' swear he can kill off the town in half a day."

Mr. Darrow at length got him to admit that he had made that remark about some fellows being mixed up in it somehow and Judge Wood let him go.

Then Goodall, a rancher, who came from Canada some years ago, pushed aside the lambrequins outside the rail and took Henry's chair. Yes, he talked with folks about the case. Sure he had. Anybody come up to talk with him he talked with 'em, and no mistake. He read what he wanted to about the case and he made up his mind the way he pleased. He was a very straightforward fellow, was Rancher Goodall, and he spoke right out in meeting. He thought he could try the case fairly, but he didn't think after all that he would like to be tried for his life by a jury that felt the way he did about labor unions. It was apparent that he had strong notions about the Western Federation of Miness, which he based upon the riots in the Cœur d'Alenes in the late '90s.

They let him go and William H. McGuffin

'90s.
They let him go, and William H. McGuffin, a Boise coal and feed dealer, succeeded him, He passed all the tests of both sides and there was a long conference between Hay-wood and his counsel. At its close Mr. Darrow announced: "We'll pass it up." After the prosecution had peremptorily excused Grocer Van Orsdale, and George F. Maw, a farmer from North Meridian, had been called to occupy a jury chair and fill a jury spittoon, court adjourned until tomorrow afternoon.

TRIUMPH FOR CARUSO.

ondon Gives Him a Reception Such Patti Used to Get-In Fine Voice.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.
LONDON, May 15.—No stigma is fixed upon Caruso, the tenor, here in consequence of a recent event in his career in New York. He made his first appearance of the season at the Covent Garden Theatre in "La to-night and got a rece which it is no exaggeration to call a triumph. It recalled the scenes familiar in Covent Garden Theatre at the time of Patti's phenomenal successes. Caruso was in spiendid voice and never sang better. He was repeatedly called before the curtain and heered tumultuously.

PARIS, May 16 .- The Echo de Paris pubshes an interview with Caruso in London. When asked when he intended to sing in Paris he replied that he could not say. "From June 1, 1907, until June 3, 1911," ne added. "I am bound to Conried, who can make me sing wherever he wills. He pays

mesa million france annually. The interviewer found Caruso preoccupied. Caruso explained that it was on account of his eldest son, who refused to make progress in music. He had not improved at the piano during his American stay Caruso explained that he himself sang when he was 10 years old. His boy is now 9.

TRADER IN WHITE SLAVES. Danish Police Seek Man Who Lures Young Girls to Berlin

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN COPENHAGEN, May 15 .- The Danish police have requested the German police to take action against a Swedish agent named Broe Bernt, who is accused of having lured a great number of young Danish girls, in ome cases mere children, to Berlin.

Bernt is accused of being an agent of the white slave traffic. Many of the girls abducted by him are reported to have been ll treated and imprisoned by their em-

\$10.750 for a Patchbex.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, May 15 .- At an auction at Chrisie's to-day a French patchbox of the seventeenth century sold for \$10,750. It is only three inches high but is a beautiful work of art. It is made of brown agate, with delicate gold mountings, in which rose diamonds are set.

The Weather. The approaching storm from the West w resterday over the upper Lake regions and rain fell plentifully in most States from the middle and east Gulf northward into the Lake There was snow in Minnesota and Ne-In the Atlantic States the weather was for the most part cloudy and west of the Mississippl except as noted, it was generally fair.

Northeasterly and easterly winds blowing into the storm centre brought humid conditions and lower temperatures into New England, New and New Jersey, but in the south Atlantic States it was slightly warmer. In this city the day was cloudy and cooler: wind,

light to fresh northeast; average humidity, 75 per barometer, corrected to read to sea level The temperature yesterday as recorded by the

official thermometer is shown in the annexed table; 0 A. M..... 2 M..... 8 P. M..... Highest temperature, 62°, at 1 P. M.

WARRINGTON FORECAST FOR TO DAY AND TO MORROW For eastern New York, showers and cooler to day: partly cloudy to morrow and possibly showers in

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Vir ginla, colder to day, with showers, followed by fair weather: fair to morrow; fresh winds, mostly easth to southwest.

For Delaware, showers to day; fair to morrow; fresh to brisk south to southwest winds. For New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania, showers and cooler to day; fair to morrow; fresh to brisk south to southwest winds. For New England, showers to day and probably o morrow: fresh to brisk south to southwest winds For western New York, showers and cooler to-day; partly cloudy to merrow; fresh to brisk southREICHSRATH ALL SPLIT UP.

Many Factions Elect Members to Austrian House-Socialists Ahead. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. VIENNA, May 15 .- The result of the elecions for the Reichsrath in 367 constituencies is known. In 154 of them there will

have to be a second ballot. The elections outright comprise 7 German Progressives, 4 members of the Cerman People's party, 56 Christian Socialists, 56 Social Democrats, 28 members of the Catholic Centre, 3 Young Czechs, 4 Clerical Czechs, 1 Bohemian National Socialist, 4 Bohemian Agrarians, 8 German Agrarians, 3 Free Pan-Germans, 1 Pole, 1 Polish Clerical, 5 Ruthenians, 1 Rumanian, 9 Italians, 14 of the Slavonian People's party, 2 National Progressive Slavonians, 2 Croats, Independent, 1 German Freethinker and

German Radical. Astonishment at the Socialist successes increases as the details become known. In the last Reichsrath the Socialists had only eleven seats, whereas now, with 154 second ballots still impending, they already have nearly sixty. One of the most striking and most significant features is the election of twelve Socialists for the German part of Bohemia and seventeen for the

The defeat of the Ministers is all the more humiliating because they have fallen victims to the new suffrage law, which they themselves brought into existence Dr. Marchet, Minister of Public Instruction, who was defeated by a Socialist, has resigned. Dr. Forst, Minister of Commerce, and Dr. Derschatta von Standhalt, Minister of Railways, must reballot with Socialist

opponents. The elections have further strengthened the Anti-Semites. They had twenty-six members in the old House, but they have now secured fffty-three seats, while thirty of them await the reballoting. If the Germans and Clericals continue to act with them as heretofore the Anti-Semites are likely to number from eighty to ninety.

The Young Czechs suffered a crushing defeat. Their forty-five seats have dwindled to three. Sixteen of them will reballot, but it is not expected that they Neither they nor the Pan-Germans nor German Nationals are likely to be able to play any rôle in the new Reichsrath.

Nationalism-that is, the policy of sistence on racial rights-has been defeated everywhere. This fact is in some sense a relief to the Government, despite the Socialist triumph, for it is this national element which has so long obstructed the work of Parliament.

The Prime Minister has declined to accept Dr. Marchet's resignation, but there is little doubt that the Ministry will be trans-

LONDON, May 16.-The Vienna correspondent of the Times ascribes the defeat of the German and Czech factions to the interracialism of the Socialists. The proletariat had become disgusted with the endless racial rancor.

The correspondent describes the interracialism of the social democracy in Austria as one of its healthiest features, and remarks upon the absence in the Socialist campaign of attacks upon the monarchical form of

government or upon the person of the Emperor. He adds: "Its victory will put the Austrian Social Democracy to a severr test than any it

has yet undergone. Not only will it have to maintain harmony between its German and Czech representatives, but it will need to avoid overelation and to find courage to be moderate.

"In this respect the personality of its leader. Dr. Adler, is a pledge that barren issues will be avoided and positive work undertaken. His responsibility and that of his colleagues will be great, for in their hands may lie the possibility of making or marring modern Austria."

THEATRE DICTATOR SUES, Baron, Head of Royal Berlin House, Charges Libel-Stage Beauties in Case.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN BERLIN, May 15 .- The attention of artistic and especially theatrical Germany will be concentrated to-morrow on the beginning, at Munich, of a trial for defamation, which the intendant of the Royal Theatre, Baron Speidel: Felix Mottl, the court music conductor, and Stage Manager Steine are

bringing against a local editor, Herr Sier-The case arose out of a campaign that has been carried on against Speidel, who sucoeeded Ernst von Possart, because, it was alleged, Speidel had dismissed really talented actors and actresses to make room for mediocre but pretty protégées and in general behaved with the harshness and autocratic manners of a Prussian officer.

this riddle was current in Munich: "What is the difference between America and the Munich Court Theatre?" Answer: "America is a land of unlimited possibilities and the theatre a place of impossible limi-

In the course of the newspaper campaign

tations." Among other things a series of letters, addressed "My Little Excellency," written to Speidel by one of his protégées, Fraulein Wiemer, found its way into print, and also the allegation that \$1,500 was paid to Mottl's wife on condition that she would not sing, and that she sold her influence for large sums. Among the witnesses will be actors, singers, dramatists and stage managers from all the theatrical centres of Germany, including Richard Strauss, the composer

Mgr. Farley to Address Policemen. The second annual religious service for the police force will be held on Sunday May 19, at 5 P. M. in St. Patrick's Cathedral Police Chaplain John P. Chidwick will offi-Archbishop Farley will speak to GREAT GOD PAN UNCELLARED Empress Dies-Treaties Violated. BARNARD'S BRONZE WILL BE SET

Offered to the City by the Late Alfred Corning Clark, but Not Good Enough for the Park Board-One Alderman Once Thought It Might Frighten the Horses.

UP ON COLUMBIA'S GROUNDS.

The Great God Pan. George Gray Bar nard's large bronze, will soon be set out in the grounds of Columbia University. This statue, judged by J. Q. A. Ward and other oculptors to be one of the finest done by Barnard, is the one which was rejected by the Park Board of the city in 1497 when offered to it as a gift by the late Alfred Corning Clark. The statute was offered to Columbia by the widow of Mr. Clark, new Mrs. Henry C. Potter, and her son at a recent meeting of the Columbia trustees, and accepted.

Officers of the university said that no plans have ver been made as to the placing of the statue, but it is believed that a site will be found for it in a grove of trees behind the main buildings on the campus

near the Teachers College.
So end the troubles of a statue which dreated a few years ago almost as much discussion as the Bacchante of Macmonnies. Barnard began the preliminary model in 1896-7. Alfred Corning Clark was attracted by it and thought on account of its subject. the god of nature, it might appropriately be placed in Central Park.

He therefore offered it to the park board But the statue was objected to on the ground that it was "not a real work of art." It exhibits the horned and hoofed god in a recumbent position, his two reeded pipe to his mouth. A controversy arose over its artistic standing and the park board decided that there was no room in the park for the statue.

Mr. Clark then offered it to the Municipal Art Commission, to have them pass upon the question as to its artistic standing and if it would do, to find a place for it. J. Q. A. Ward and Bruce Price, the presidents of the two largest sculpture societies in the country, who were members of the commission, approved it highly. But John Jeroloman, president of the Board of Aldermen and so a member of the commission, objected. As far as he could see from the photograph submitted Pan was a vulgar, ugly deity, and certainly not one to set up in a highway where horses were continually passing. The horns and hoofs and general ferocious appearance of the thing might frighten the horses.

He was therefore designated the official expert of the commission and instructed to go see the model of the statue in Barnard's studio. After an examination at close Art Commission, to have them pass upon

After an examination at clos range and long range and much pondering be returned to his colleagues with the verdict that it was one of the most beautiful statues he had ever seen and should be accepted by all means. It was decided to accept the statue and to set it up on the boulevard near Fifty-ninth street, over which a friendly park commissioner had

The matter dragged along, however, No definite decision as to a site was reached by the art commission and the statue which was cast in bronze in the summer of 1898 remained in the possession of the executors of the Clark will. It has reposed ever since in the cellar of a warehouse, dusty and neglected. It has been declared a work of striking merit and inspiration by French and American critics, and it is understood that the widow and son of Mr. Clark, ceeing that there was no present of the seeing that there was no prospect of the city providing a site for the bronze, decided that it would be best to rescue it from the cellar and have it set up on the Columbia

grounds.

The bronze is thirteen feet nine in long. Its highest point is one of Pan's upcrooked knees, five feet seven inches from the base. It is one of the largest bronzes that has ever been cast in the single piece in this country.

AT LEAST ONE PREMIER BITTER.

But Story That Colonial Conference Was Called a Sham Is Denied. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 15 .- In the House of Commone to-day Winston Churchill, Under Secretary for the Colonies, was questioned as to an article, purporting to be an interview with "one of the premiers" as to the Colonial conference, in which interview the Premier was quoted as saying that the conference had been a "failure and sham from beginning to end.

Mr. Churchill declared that the interview was a baseless and impudent fabrication, and expressed surprise that a person recently created a peer, Lord Northcliffe, should allow newspapers over which he had control to employ, for political purposes, matter of such transparent men-

The Daily Mail, with much big type and an editorial onslaught on Mr. Churchill, under the caption of "A Jack in Office, asserts that its story about Premier Bond's interview with the Earl of Elgin was "substantially correct," and ascribes to the Pre-

mier a statement to that effect. In an interview with a reporter of a new agency, however, Sir Robert Bond said that when he brought the fisheries question before the Colonial Conference he received most respectful hearing from the members of the Government and the most sympathetic support from the other Premiers He added:

"It is entirely incorrect that anything of a sensational nature occurred. My statement was an entirely dispassionate one dealing with the historical, legal and constitutional aspects of the question. This did not call for any heated debate and no

such thing occurred." Sir Robert nevertheless admitted that he was sore regarding the treatment accorded to Newfoundland, saying: "While I regret to say that the Imperial Government has not met what I conceive to be a reasonable demand from my colony, I am still hopeful that they will use their best endeavors to undo the mischief occasioned by the modus vivendi. The whole trouble of which I have been complaining arose from that in strument. It was, of course, a temporary measure, applying to a past session, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the embarrassment and humiliation occasioned to the

the arrangement. "The tendency of the dual jurisdiction that was erected by the modus vivendi is calculated to and did lead to disregard of the constituted authorities of Newfoundland. I am deeply disappointed at the result of my effort to obtain justice for my colony insan:uch as I only appealed for justice and responsibility such as is sanctioned by the constitution we possess

colony will not be repeated by a renewal of

ROYAL ENVOYS AT BAPTISM.

Princes Going to Madrid From England, Germany and Austria Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Madrid, May 15 .- Queen Victoria and the infant Prince continue to do well. The baby will be baptized on Saturday as planned.

King Edward will be represented by Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Kaiser by Prince Leopold of Hohensollern and the Emperor Francis Joseph by the Archduke Eugene.

Connaught started for Madrid this evening. taking with him King Edward's christening gift, a silver gilt oup of artistic design.

JAPAN WORRIED OVER CHINA. Signs of Dynastic Struggle When-Bowager

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. TOKIO, May 15.-Japan is considerably concerned about the recent attitude of the Chinese newspapers on dynastic matters. The Mainichi Shimpo, an excellently informed journal, interprets the comments of these newspapers as foreshadowing the beginning of a struggle for the succession, the Dowager Empress of China, who is the virtual ruler of the empire, being now 77 years old. The civilized world, the Mainichi thinks, may expect an upheaval at no very distant date.

The Jiji, regarding the matter from Japan's viewpoint, points out that China's pigheaded attempts to enforce the new policy due to China's so-called rights and recovery of spirit, of no concessions to Japan, have already nullified an important provision of the treaty of Pekin, namely, the exploitation of the forest of the Yalu River, negotiations as to which between China and Japan, were recently abruptly broken off at Tientsin. This action, the Jiji holds, threatens the stability of all treaties. It warns China that Japan was prominent in promoting the programme of the Powers for the preservation of the integrity of China, but should treaties be deliberately ignored the attitude of the Powers may suddenly change with regard to her. Telegrams to-day say that the Japanese Minister at Pekin has vigorously rejected China's demand for the restoration of the Manchurian mines, appropriated by Japan during the war.

The Kokumin, in a leading article that is supposed to reflect official opinion, urges united action by the Powers to enforce the open door as the only hope of preserving peace in the Far East. Japan, it says is ready to cooperate to prevent present conditions in China from running their

Gen. Terauchi, the Japanese Minister of War, will leave to-morrow upon a pleasure trip to Manchuria, which is regarded as an interesting fact at the present juncture.

GERMANY IMPORTS MEN. Emigration Has Ceased, but Conscription Deprives the Farms of Men.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, May 15 .- According to Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, Secretary of the Interior, as quoted by the Daily Mail's Berlin correspondent, emigration from Germany has ceased. The Minister, speak ing of the present extraordinary prosperity

of the country, said: "Germany has definitely ceased to be an exporter of men. She has become an importer and on an increasingly large scale. Not only our manufacturers, but also our farmers are now wrestling with the problem of where to find sufficient hands. They are compelled to hire what foreign labor is obtainable, Russian, Polish, Hungarian and Italian, while we have lately witnessed the strange spectacle of even England being drawn upon to ameliorate the abnormal conditions in our dock, arms and ammunition trades.

Count von Posadowsky pointed out however, that the importations, while they relieved the industrial situation, had introduced doubtful and even dangerous elements into German social life. He elaborated this point and continued:

*Compulsory military service is the important foundation of our national education and therefore our pride, but strangely enough we find that it is conscription which is operating to denude the farms of a sufficient supply of native

"A youth taken from the plough and given a two years taste of town life becomes hopelessly alienated from rural pursuits He prefers to be an attendant at a Berlin hotel, a doorkeeper in a Hamburg office footman in Cologne, a waiter in Munich, anything to preserve him from his newly acquired ennul of existence amid the hay fields.

and sweethearts operates similarly to draw women and girls from the country to the towns. The result is that agriculture is suffering severely, and labor has become more essential than the maintenance of the standard of prices.

Count von Posadowsky said the Government had received no official intimation that Canada wishes or intends to enter into tariff negotiations with Germany, but it would welcome a Canadian commission to discuss the subject because, as was found at the recent conferences with the American tariff commissioners; personal contact was the most sensible and most effective way of approaching complicate i international questions.

BRITISH ART IN CHEAP FRAMES. London Workmen Aron sed by Poor German

Gilding at the Academy. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, May 15. There is a section of the British public which visits the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy solely to look at the frames in which the pictures are set. For them the works of the greatest painters have no attraction, nor are they interested in the toilettes of the fashionable women, whose presence draws numbers of

their less favored sisters. These frame lovers are gilders and framnakers. Some go to see the effect of their own handiwork. Others seek ideas, while still others go to criticise the work of their rivals. This year their interest is alloyed by he discovery of a growing practice amon, artists to use German frames of cheaps and as they contend far inferior workmanship to the British.

They detect the German frames by their oad color, crudity of design and general appearance of cheapness, the work contrasting markedly with the frames overlaid

with British gold. Of five portraits exhibited by Prof. Herkomer four are framed in cheap mouldings known in Germany as "antique metal." A life size, full length portrait, it is said, can be framed with this metal for about \$20, while an English frame, overlaid with

genuine goldleaf, would cost \$75. Fifteen of the lesser artists followed Prof. Herkomer's example, and the present exhibition is the greatest show of cheap foreign frames yet seen at the academy. The disappointed gilders are quite pessimistic and foresee the destruction of their industry unless the academy itself intervenes in their defence.

CALLED HER ANTICHRIST. Woman Preacher Denounced by a German Congregation.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN BERLIN, May 15 .- An Anglicized German voman, Gertrude von Petzold, who is pastor of a church at Leicester, England, preached in a public hall here yesterday, to the great scandal of certain Christians in her audience.

There was much hooting and uproar One man denounced her as an enemy of the Christian church and shouted: "It is a shame that women should be allowed to preach the gospel. The devil take Christianity of this kind."

A woman in the audience shricked hys-terically that the preacher was Attichrist. The assembly broke up in disorder.



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Fifth Avenue, 34th und 35th Streets, Nem Bark.

LADY GODIVA UP TO DATE.

the'll Ride in the Coventry Pageant in Tights and Incidentals.

special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, May 15 .- The idea of clothing Lady Godiva in the forthcoming Coventry pageant has been abandoned. The advocates of the traditional Lady Godiva have won, and apart from some slight concessions to the proprieties her ladyship will ride the streets in the altogether.

The concessions will take the form of fiesh tights and some apparently incidental draperies. The role is likely to be filled by La Mile, a statuary poser, who has expressed her willingness to undertake it on assurance that her appearance will be purely for a charitable object

The Mayor of Coventry, who opposed the decision, is now described as the saddest man in the city. He is rather scared by the turn events have taken. He has long been ruffled by the daily arrival of applications from lovely ladies, who have sent their photographs and measurements, recommending themselves, and he now has a fine collection of beauties.

HARD SLAP AT SUFFRAGETTES.

Their Candidate Beaten at Wimbledon After a-Hot Canvass. LONDON, May 15 .- It would seem that the efforts of the suffragettes to secure the election of the Hon. Bertrand Russell to Parliament from Wimbledon turned public support to his opponent, Henry Chaplin. The election returns show that Chaplin has been elected by a majority of 6,964. although less than 14,000 votes were cast as against 17,000 in 1906, when the Unionist majority was 2,114. Chaplin is a Conservative and Russell is a Liberal Free Trader

who has espoused the woman suffrage cause. As a matter of fact Chaplin's election was so well assured from the moment he was nominated that the Liberals decided not to contest the constituency. But the leaders of the suffragettes stepped into the breach and decided to run a candidate of their own Suffragettes poured into Wimbledon from all quarters, accordingly, and so energetic were they in canvassing on Russell's behalf that they made themselves a nuisance. In many parts of the district notices were displayed in the windows of houses requesting them not to call.

BRITISH TRADE GROWS.

Exports and Imports for 1908 Exceed

Those of the Previous Year. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, May 15 .- The statistics of the Board of Trade for the United Kingdom in 1906 show that the total imports from foreign countries and British possessions durng the year amounted to \$3,039,442,500, as against \$2,825,099,585 in 1905, while the avports were \$1,877,876,690 in 1906, as compared with \$1,271,170,300 in 1905. The total value of the imports from British possessions and rotectorates in 1906 was \$710,826,280. The total exports to British possessions and proectorates were valued at \$406,766,300

STROMBOLI MORE VIOLENT. Semaphore Messages Bring News, of Fierce

. Eruption to Catania. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN Rome, May 15 .- A semaphore message eceived at the Catania Observatory from Mount Stromboli to-day stated that the riolence of the eruption had been increasing since yesterday, and that the volcano was

extraordinarily active. The subsequent cessation of signals creates fear that the eruption has become eriously worse.

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